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World Politics"; Dr. Kan-Ichi Asakawa of Yale read an able paper on "Japanese Relations with China," in which he endeavored to show that Japan in her recent policies had conserved the principle of the "open door"; Willard Straight, the Consul General at Mukden, sent a paper to be read on "The Real Situation in Manchuria"; Dr. Headland and Mr. Holcombe spoke again on the political relations of China with the West, and Consul General Wilder made an address. One of the distinguished visitors of the day was Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University, who has traveled and lectured in the Orient, and believes it a fruitful subject for study. The principal guest of the week was Hon. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, lately appointed our ambassador to China. Mr. Crane comes to his duties with a valuable experience in travel in foreign lands, and a sympathetic interest in China. The impression is general that in making him our representative there the President has made a wise choice. As to the President's own policy in China, it was felt that his Shanghai speech, which was full of the thought of free industrial development for that country, was its best expression, and that in any event he would fully meet his great opportunity to serve the best interests both of this country and the Orient.

The Peace Society of the City of New York.

Notes of the Summer's Work.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

The work of the Society during the summer has been mostly confined to seconding in this country the valuable service which Mr. Carnegie has rendered the cause of peace in foreign countries by a wide circulation of several documents dealing with the present aspect of militarism. The first of these documents was entitled "The Path to Peace," and was a reprint of a letter written by Mr. Carnegie to the *London Times*; the "Supplement" was likewise a reprint from the *London Times* and *Westminster Gazette*; the third, "Armaments and Their Results," was written solely for the purpose of propaganda. This paper of Mr. Carnegie is published in full on another page of this issue. In England copies of each of these were sent by Mr. Carnegie's direction to each member of His Majesty's cabinet, each member of the House of Lords, each member of the House of Commons, bishops and leading ministers of all denominations, public libraries, ambassadors, editors of newspapers, representatives of foreign newspapers in London, chancellors and professors of universities, lords of the admiralty, war office officials and prominent men in public life. In this country, to the President and the Cabinet at Washington, members of Congress, embassies and legations, public officials in the different states and prominent men, college presidents, prominent educators, leading financiers in New York, officers of the navy, army officers above the grade of captain, bishops and leading ministers of the various religious denominations, the press, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade and libraries.

The National German-American Alliance, which has a following of one and one-half million citizens, at its last convention in New York two years ago, declared its adherence to the principles of the peace movement, and formed a committee for peace propaganda. This com-

mittee met and drew up plans of procedure, which came to naught because of lack of knowledge of the facts of the peace movement even among some members of the committee. It therefore seems highly desirable to have a strong representative of the peace movement at the next National Convention, which is to meet in Cincinnati from October 2 to 7. Systematic instruction along the lines of international peace is proposed, concerted action in regard to German-American arbitration is to be taken up again, etc. Energetic work at the convention is necessary to develop the work so auspiciously begun; otherwise, there is danger that the matter will rest with the resolutions passed. At a special meeting of the executive committee on September 20 an appropriation of fifty dollars was voted, to be added to an equal amount from the German-American Peace Society, to cover the traveling expenses of a delegate from their society to represent the cause of peace at this convention. Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University has been chosen as delegate, and much gratification has been expressed that so well-informed, able and eloquent a representative is to present the subject.

New Books.

THE LAWS OF WAR ON LAND. (Written and unwritten.) By Thomas Erskine Holland, K. C. Oxford at the Clarendon Press. 1908. Cloth, 149 pages.

Dr. Thomas Erskine Holland, professor of International Law at Oxford, author of a celebrated work on "Jurisprudence," as well as several books on international law and diplomacy, etc., has brought together here in a small compass, but with much scholarly labor, a statement of the written and unwritten laws of land warfare with brief comments on them. The written laws, that is, those made by the Hague Conferences, are printed in heavy, the unwritten, or those that are as yet but custom, are put in ordinary type; but both kinds of law are numbered continuously from one to one hundred and forty, and are classified in a compact and coherent body that properly entitles them to be called "Professor Holland's Code of War." In an appendix may be found historical notes by the author on the instructions issued by various national governments to their troops with regard to the rules to be observed in civilized warfare.

Professor Holland's book is the work of an expert, and therefore is more useful to the specialist than to the general reader, unless the reader happens to be curious to study a very technical subject. It ought to be invaluable to the preliminary committee of the third Hague Conference, but long before that committee meets it will have a value to instructors in international law who need its help in interpreting to their classes the meaning of the Hague regulations on war and neutrality. Great improvements have been made in the laws relating to the treatment of wounded soldiers, prisoners, non-combatants and private property, in land warfare, especially since Lieber's "Instructions" were issued to the United States army in 1863, and the Red Cross rules were adopted in 1864; but much yet remains to be done in this department of international reform.

This reform does not, of course, compare in importance commissions of inquiry, which seek to prevent war altogether, but so long as war remains, is by no means to